WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Post-Paid. AILT, per Month..... BUNDAY, per Year ...... 2 60
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ....... 8 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARM.-Klosque No. 12, Near Grand Hotel.

on wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associates Pages is at \$1 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissem nated to the press of the whole country.

### The Alternative in Cuba.

One of the documents appended to the report of the Senate Foreign Committee on Cuba is a presentation of her case to our Government by Mr. T. ESTRADA PALMA, her plenipotentiary in this country, under the appointment of the Constituent Assembly. In this statement he declares that "the only solution of the revolution in Cuba is independence or extermination."

That may seem an extreme assertion, but it is founded on the words of VATTEL, that "if the sovereign's promises are not inviolable, the rebels will have no security in treating with him: when they have once drawn the sword, they must throw away the scabbard, as one of the ancients expressed it, and the prince will have no other remaining expedient than that of utterly exterminating the insurgents." Has Spain violated her promises? On this

point we find appended to the Senate report a very elaborate document drawn up by Mr. VARONA, formerly a Deputy in the Cortes. He shows that, after the former war, which was ended only by the promise of administrative reforms, the privileges granted by Spain were mockeries. She arranged to diminish the number of voters by imposing a very high poll tax, so that out of 1,600,000 people there were only 53,000 that had the right of suffrage. Then other devices made the Spaniards almost everywhere in the majority among the electors. In one municipal district containing 13,000 inhabitants, of whom only 500 were Spaniards and Canary Islanders, the electoral list showed only 82 native Cubans and 400 Spaniards.

Under this system, the Spanish Parliament, consisting of 430 members, has repeatedly contained only three genuine Cuban deputies, and never more than six, the so-called Cuban deputation consisting mostly of "Spanish peninsulars."

Mr. VARONA proceeds to show in detail that in local affairs there is the same control by the Spaniards; that the laws are made, for the purpose of enriching Spain, despoiling Cuba, and strengthening the Spanish hold on the island. He gives parliculars of open plunderings, for whose remedy next to nothing is done.

And now it is proposed to remedy all this by the new plan of Minister ABARZUZA. Of this Mr. VARONA declared that " it does not alter the electoral law; it does not curtail the power of the bureaucracy. It leaves the same burdens upon the Cuban taxpayer." It is true that since the document of Mr. VARONA was compiled, something has been said of enlarging the law in question, and giving "genuine home administration" to Cuba. But what faith can she nut in the promises of a country that has so

frequently deceived her ? The alternative of "liberty or death" which presented itself to PATRICK HENRY is the one that now confronts the patriote of Cuba.

## The Bayete Edicts.

If proclamations wer victories, the ent Captain-General of Cuba would have everything his own way in the island, and might achieve a high place among the world's successful soldiers.

Ever since he succeeded Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, Gen. WEYLER has been most prolific in edicts, many of which have interfered with the industries and routine life of Cuba, while some have made trouble also in our dealings with the island.

Looking back to Havana from his camp at Bayete, and recalling, perhaps, the interval since he had issued any edicts, Gen. WEYLER promulgated a brace of them, the result of which will obviously be to make life still more wretched for the unfortunate inhabitants. One prohibits them, on pain of being tried as sympathizers with the insurrection, from selling or storing various goods, including hardware, saddlery, clothing, provisions, or medicines, in unfortified towns, or from removing them, without a military permit, from the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio; and this rule even applies to unfortified sugar estates in three other provinces. A second edict is probably consid ered to be one of mercy, as it assigns lots of land free, for cultivation, in the suburbs of the towns into which people have been driven by one of his previous orders.

These new edicts show attempts to conquer, by cutting off supplies, a revolt which Spain cannot suppress in the field. They also disclose the hold which their new Government has upon the people of Cuba, the patriot forces in the field being so largely supported by contributions of supplies.

Gen. WEYLER's edicts make existence wretuned for non-combatants in Cuba, but they accomplish nothing against the patriots in arms.

# How Spain Is Fooled.

It is not surprising that some of the more inquisitive journals in Spain are again unable to comprehend the despatches from Cuba. Along with WETLER'S assurances that the rebellion has been crushed in westvictories over the unquelled rebels there. Peace has been restored in Pinar del Rio since the death of Gen. MACEO, whose successor, nowever, keeps the Spanish columns active most of the time. WEYLER sent word to Spain weeks ago that, since the west had been pacified, he was preparing to scatter the remnants of the rebels in the eastern provinces; but these same rebels have had numerous successful encounters with Spanish garrisons since then. Spain got the information, when WEYLER went west for the third time, that the disorganized rebel hordes there were waiting to surrender to him; but the presentados had not presented themoffered to capitulate was followed by other." We regret to see that Mr. RUSSELL reports of his operations in Santa Clara

would submit when Spain promised to grant reforms, has led the revolutionists to repeat once more their declaration that they scorn Spain's promises and demand nothing less than independence.

The more inquisitive of our Spanish contemporaries have begun to entertain doubts of the truth of WEYLER's bulletins. Several of them allege that these bulletins are false, and are full of contradictions, and are in conflict with his other statements about the many engagements of his army; and three or four among them have gone so far as to demand his removal for incompetency. The Government has begun to suppress or otherwise discipline those journals which speak ill of the military authorities, but it cannot prevent all Spanlards from using their reason at times. If the vaunting of WEYLER during the past two months has not been bombast and mendacity, it should be in his power about this time to relieve Spain from the hardship of maintaining an army of 200,000 men in Cuba. He ought to be able to ship back to Spain some of the battalions which arrived at Havana as late as last November, and which the Spanish Government greatly needs both for home duty and for service in the Philippines. It is a huge army that has been required for a little war, and the expenses incurred on its account have been hard for Spain to bear. If the rebel forces have been discomfited, and the war brought so nearly to an end, it ought not to be longer necessary for Spain to expend as large a sum as \$2,000,000 a week for the support of a useless army in Cuba. There would be rejoicing in Spain over every returning regiment.

It is because of his desire to keep his place that WEYLER has sent false bulletins to Spain ever since he reached Havana last year. It took him three months to prepare for battle; when he had got ready for it the weather made it impossible for three other months; when the weather changed he had to spend two months in getting reënforcements; when November came be set out for the rebellious west; before he had travelled a hundred miles or encountered an enemy he began to send despatches of victory to Spain; and he has continued to send them up to this time. After the pacification of the west, his army there fights harder than ever; after the disruption of the insurgent forces in the east, he prepares for a tremendous campaigu against them from his palace in Havana

WEYLER wants to keep his place. It is the best office in Spain's gift. He is growing richer than a grandee in it. Nearly every Captain-General of Cuba for hundreds of years has made it his chief business to secumulate wealth there, and the present Captain-General has had opportunities for accumulation such as few of his predecessors ever possessed. The plunder already in his hands must amount to millions. He has gained it through the war, gained it by pillage, peculation, blackmail, fraud, and murder

It is not surprising that these accusations have recently been made by some of the more inquisitive journals of Spain. As soon as they had been made, the offending journals were warned by the Government that they must not be repeated, and were disciplined for the making of them. But, for all that, there are thinkers in Spain, among whom Sefior SAGASTA, Sefior MORET. Marshal MARTINEZ CAMPOS, and Seffor Pi Y MARGAL may be named, who have learned of WEYLER's practices, and who are determined upon his removal, if the Ministry has to be overthrown to accomplish it.

Under WEYLER's Decree No. 1, no such accusation can be made in Cuba. It is there provided that death shall be the penalty for the utterance of any word detrimental to the glory of the Spanish arms in Cuba.

WEYLER's boastful bulletins are designed to vindicate his venality. Now that the falseness of the former and the grossness of the latter have become known to Spain, we may look for a disgraceful termination of and a great deal of it. But the people who his career and the fall of the Ministry which get it do not contribute it. Some inland has supported him. The Spanish monarchy safe so long as it gives power to a man so mendacious, incompetent, mercenary, and bloodthirsty as the present Captain-General of Cuba.

#### An Irish Unionist on Ireland's Overtaxation

In conformity with its Virgilian motto, 'Trojan or Tyrian shall be treated by me without discrimination," the North American Review gives space in its January number to a contribution from Mr. T. W. Rus-SELL, M. P., who holds in the SALISBURY administration the office of Secretary of the Local Government Board. The article deserves attention, for it indicates the lines on which will be based the Unionist opposition to the reduction of the excessive sum at present drawn from Ireland for the imperial exchequer. This is going to be the burning question of the coming session of Parliament, for Irishmen of all parties, including Mr. RUSSELL himself, accept the late report of the Royal Commission which declared that Ireland now pays, and has for a long time been paying, into the general treasury of the United Kingdom a sum far exceeding her due proportion.

The Royal Commission, it should be re-

membered, included such men as the late Mr. CHILDERS; as Lord WELBY, an old Treasury official; as Lord FARRER, another ex-official; and as Sir DAVID BARBOUR. It called before it such eminent statisticians as Mr. GIFFEN, and Mr. CURRIE of the Bank of England. Thus constituted, and thus supplied with expert testimony, the Commission decided that the proper or be one-twentieth of the imperial revenue. This would mean that Ireland should have paid into the imperial Treasury the sum of £4,842,781 in the year 1893-94, whereas, as a matter of fact, she paid a sum amounting to £7,568,649. Mr. Russkill frankly accepts the decision of the Commission, and acknowledges that for a poor country, it raises a very serious question. Does it follow that a Unionist Parliament will apply to this ern Cuba, they get daily reports of Spanish state of things the remedy desired by the champions of Ireland? Mr. Russell foresees resistance to any substantial reduction in Ireland's present contribution to the national revenue, and he predicts that it will take the following form: It will be said that while freland has been bearing much more than her fair share of imperial taxation yet, if her contribution is to be calculated on the basis of "taxable capacity" the imperial expenditure in Ireland must also be taken into account. If this expenditure were to be calculated on its malignity against Mr. PLATT. It was the same basis, the allegation is that it was £3,791,498 in excess of what it ought to have been in 1893-94. Therefore some, if not most of the Unionists will say: "We selves up to the time of his return to are quits. Ireland pays too much into the even with Mr. PLATT for having more Havana, three days ago. The rumor that Treasury. The Treasury pays out too much General-in-Chief MAXIMO GOMEZ had to Ireland. The one thing balances the

seems to regard this argument as at least

bound to admit, he says, that imperial expenditure in Ireland is local expenditure, that is to say, expenditure made on the face of things, exclusively for Ireland's benefit.

Let us look at this argument a little

closely. It seems to us invalid on two grounds: In the first place, the Unionist argument is precisely that put forward by GEORGE GRENVILLE when he passed the Stamp act, and asserted the principle which cost England her American colonies. The conquest of Canada, said GRENVILLE, and the resultant delivery of the colonies from French aggression, had cost Great Britain vast sum of money; and her claim to recover the whole or a part of this sum from the colonies by taxation was founded in justice and equity. To which the colonists replied that they had not been consulted as to the expenditures made in the Seven Years' war, and that, therefore, they should not be forced to recoun England for those expenditures by taxes arbitrarily imposed. If any sum were acknowledged by the colonies to be morally due from themselves, considered as bene ficiaries, they should be left, they said, to raise it by their local legislatures. No country, they said, should be allowed to tax another on the plea that the former had expended, in its own way and at its own discretion, a large sum of money on the latter's secount. Tyranny is not less tyranny because it professes to have made a generous use of tyrannical exactions. The reply which was made to GRENVILLE is equally cogent to-day in the mouths of Irishmen; for although Ireland has representatives in the British Parliament, while the American colonies were unrepresented there, yet the Irish members constitute less than one-sixth of the whole number, and are, therefore, powerless to prevent unjust discrimination in the matter of taxation. When, under the act of Union, the enor mous British majority at Westminster has taxed Ireland at a rate much higher than has been applied to Lancashire or Yorkshire, it has been guilty of an act of despotism, and it cannot exculpate itself by alleging that the proceeds of a despotic act have been employed in a philanthropic way. Benefits the price of which is wrung beforehand from the beneficiaries do not give the benefactor a title to gratitude. In the second place, it will be easy to

prove that the benefits alleged to have been bestowed on Ireland in the shape of an expenditure exceeding her due share have not been conferred on the nation as a whole, but have been distributed exclusively in the interest of a special class, which may be described as an English garrison. It is an expenditure made, not at the request, but against the wish of the vast majority of taxpayers. As to this point, we are glad to see that Mr. RUSSELL concurs with us. He points out that if Ireland is to bear an undue share of taxation because she receives an undue share of expenditure this virtually means that Irishmen are to be charged with the cost of maintaining 20,000 British soldiers among them, whose presence they certainly do not desire, and with the cost of a police force, which partakes of semi-military character, and upon which are expended some \$7,500,000 per annum. It means that Irishmen must pay the whole cost of the vice-regal court at Dublin, or, in other words, of the Castle government, which they detest, and the whole cost of a Superior and County Judiciary, which, however good in quality, is admittedly excessive in quantity. It means that the Irish taxpayers must bear the whole outlay for a multitude of boards, many of which are acknowledged to be superfluous, and to none of which have they the power of appointment; boards to educate children, boards to fix rents, boards to dispense charities, boards to lend money, boards to build bridges, boards to instruct people who are counted able to govern themselves in the elementary principles of the science which teaches them how to earn their daily bread. All this costs money. revenue statistics quoted by Mr. RUSSELL w that Ireland's contribution to the im perial exchequer is furnished principally by the people who drink whiskey and tea and smoke tobacco. In other words, it is the people at large who pay, whereas the expenditures go largely among a narrow class.

It is incredible that the Unionist opposition to the reduction of Ireland's excessive taxation should be long effectual. The Unionists themselves will be split upon the question, for all the Irish landowners will sup port the Nationalists' demand for fiscal readjustment. But if, through stupidity or stiff-neckedness, the SALISBURY Government should refuse to remedy a glaring and grievous wrong, we shall witness a revolution in British public sentiment, and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT will have cause to cry, as CROMWELL cried at Worcester: "The Lord hath delivered them into our hands!"

# The Bryanized Union League Club.

The Union League Club of New York gained honorable distinction during the civil war by its loyalty and devotion to the Union: but now it has become distinguished by treachery to its party and malicious efforts to disturb the course of national prosperity. It is no longer loyal and patriotic, but is treasonable and an abettor of the influences which are working for the injury of the republic and the people.

The Union League Club is deliberately assisting the snarling forces of anarchy which are striving for the political and social destruction of this country. It has begun an attack on corporations, on the absolutely false and malignant plea that they fair basis for Ireland to pay upon would are engaged in the subversion of legislation by the means of bribery. That, of course, is Bryanism pure and simple. It is a wicked and demagogical effort to continue and intensify the evils and the dangers to the welfare of this people and to the prosperity of their institutions, which were created by the BRYAN canvass, but which happily were subdued by the election of Mr. McKINLEY. It is trying to produce political disorganization and to provoke business disaster. It is seeking to destroy the harmony necessary to prosperity and with which prosperlty is coming in and advancing with strides that may now be slow,

but soon will become long and rapid. The reason for this is that the Union League Club failed in the treacherous schemes for Republican disorganization, in the laying of which it was engaged with mischievous activity last year, and up to the time of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. Its sole interest in the coming canvass for President depended on prepared to break up the Republican party in this State and to turn over the State Government to the Democrats, simply for the purpose of getting political discernment and more party loyalty than it. The great issue which dominated and dignified the last canvass came to it as a sore surprise. Its puerile schemes and

Union League Club was relegated to a place of insignificance and humiliation.

So soon as the election was over, that mean spirit began again to assert itself; and it found formal expression in the nomination of Mr. CHOATE for Senator against Mr. PLATT. This silly movement having proved as unsuccessful as its other paltry schemes, there is now displayed in that treacherous club a rancorous and factious hostility to the Republican organization as the cause of its discomfitur- It is now joining the Mugwumps in working for a disorganization which would seriously hamper the course of the McKINLEY Administration, and hence interfere with the progress of the necessary

business revival now beginning. The influence of the Union League Club consequently, such as it is, has become wholly evil and pernicious, not merely to the Republican party, but to the country. whose welfare requires sincere and loyal support of that party as the only remaining political organization into which a spirit destructive of our social and political prosperity has not entered.

Shame and disgrace upon the Union League Club! It has transformed itself into a disloyal association, which is doing its best to check the revival of trade and in dustry and spread angry discontent with business conditions and methods that really conduce to the general advantage and the glory of the republic. Like Tammany Hall, it has become Bryanized.

## Some Brooklyn Statistics.

Mayor WURSTER of Brooklyn, the last Mayor of that town as a distinct civic division, gives in his annual message some statistics which have special interest to all the Greater New York.

In area Brooklyn is a larger place than New York, or 65 as compared to 6214 square miles. The present population of New York approximates 2,000,000, and that of Brooklyn is estimated at 1,150,000. The net debt of Brooklyn is \$56,000,000; the net debt of New York is \$115,000,000. The assessable real estate of Brooklyn amounts to \$560,000,000, that of New York to \$1,600,000,000. The personal property in New York is fifteen times the value of that of Brooklyn.

The uniformed force of the Brooklyn Fire Department numbers 855; in New York the total is 1,173. There were 1,967 alarms of fire in Brooklyn last year; in New York the number was 3,858. The Brooklyn police arrested 42,620 persons; the New York police 128,879. Does this indicate in Brooklyn a more law-abiding spirit and less indulgence in the hospitalities of the tavern and the barroom, or is it to be ascribed to the greater efficiency of the New York police? It is notable, however, that the police force of Brooklyn numbers 1,896, whereas that of New York is 4,100.

Mayor WURSTER gives the daily consumption of water in Brooklyn as 80,000,000 gallons; and he relieves the apprehensions excited by some local reformers by referring to the statement of one of Brooklyn's engineers that as many as 114,000,000 gallons daily "could be obtained without going into Suffolk county." At the present rate of growth of the demand he computes that this surplus would be enough to assure a copious supply of water for eight years to come This removes the objection raised by the opponents of the Greater New York project

that "Brooklyn would be short of water." According to Mayor WURSTER, Brooklyn is better supplied than New York with public school accommodations, relatively to the population, and the cost of the education is proportionately less. With accommodations for 127,000 pupils, valued at \$9,000,000, and 2,858 teachers, its school expenses are \$2,500,000. The average daily attendance on New York schools is 200,000, the number of teachers 4,783, and the expense of the School Department this year \$5,600,000. The claim of Brooklynites that their educational system is more efficient has a substantial foundation.

The deaths in New York numbered 41,000 last year to 23,000 in Brooklyn. If, thereestimate of the lation of the two cities is correct, the rate of mortality is higher in Brooklyn than here. Mayor WURSTER calls attention to the fact that Brooklyn has had "a separate local existence of more than sixty years," t having been incorporated as a city in April, 1834. Its population, according to the Federal census of 1830, was 12,000, as against 203,000 in New York. After having become a city Brooklyn grew rapidly, and by the gradual annexation of other towns it has now finally extended so that it has come to include the whole county of Kings. Brooklyn was incorporated as a village by the Dutch in 1646, or two hundred and fifty years ago.

## A Public Calamity.

The Cleveland-Mugwump episode has produced a lot of most novel and pestilent deas, to the intense and almost fatal disordering of our politics and damaging of our business, to the impairment of our precious reputation for common sense and general sanity, and to the serious injury of our good standing among nations. In spite of the tremendous facers which they received from the last three elections, they linger to make trouble still, and to show how radical must be their obliteration. These pernictous notions, to specify a few only, are: That in America a candidate is a party platform:

That a platform to which a party is olemnly pledged can be repudiated at will when the time comes for its fulfilment: That repudistors of this sort are as righteous and lovely after the fraud as they were alleged to be previously:

That words are wisdom, professions virtues, ignorance and mulishness statesmanship, and pessimism and cant the evidence of greatness:

That it is a good thing for the President of the United States to devote himself systematically to discrediting the people's morals, representatives, social order, and political institutions, particularly party government:

cultivate popular contempt for Congress, the National Legislature, by speaking of it as being "on his hands" That a President elected by one party, for example the Democracy, can betray its principles and serve another party, for ex-

ample the Populists, and remain a plausible object of worship That a deficit in the Federal revenue is of no importance, provided a new tariff would be evidence of a President's utter incompe-

tence as a financier : That it is virtuous to cover up such a deficit by selling millions of bonds under the lying pretence that the money is needed for something -lse, for example for the

maintenance of the gold standard: That the President deserves continued glorification when he undertakes, secretly and after careful misrepresentation to Conprevince. The affirmation that the rebels ostensibly valid. He considers himself petty jealousies were swept away, and the gress, to overthrow a foreign Government

toward which the United States occupy the relations of ordinary friendliness:

That it is praiseworthy for the President to sneer at an American people struggling, as we were struggling in 1776, in a desperate effort for freedom from oppression and foreign rule:

That Congress should have little or no voice in the management of our relations with foreign countries; that the President should be paramount, a dictator complete and absolute

Of such is the national calamity or disease that has flourished as Clevelandism. We can almost wonder that the brazen support given to it by the CLEVELAND following has not led to the general demoralization which CLEVELAND has preached. In money, considering the cash value of fluancial sense and honesty and of business security, it has cost many, many millions. In politics it has come near costing the country the democratic institutions founded by the patriot fathers of the republic. Its final disappearance will be a priceless blessing.

Mr. CLEVELAND informed Congress through his message of his desire that the troubles in Cuba should close "without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind it to the mother country." It must be painful for such a sympathetic friend of Spain to think how these tles were severed by the other offspring of Spain in America. Mexico did not regard them as too ancient for severance, or so natural as to be binding; and she was not impressed by their motherliness. A dozen other countries on this side of the sea of which Spain claimed to be the mother severed their ties without compunction. It would be useless for Mr. CLEVELAND to weep over these violations of nature and antiquity. It is useless for him to cherish the hope that Spain will bind Cuba very long.

Here are two expressions which accurately present the pitiable mental and moral deficiencles of that unfortunate, the Evening Post; the first being this;

"The tariff hearings have at least succeeded in dis posing of one false pretence, and that is that the new bill must be had for the sake of revenue. Who, of the men heard by the committee, have thought or cared or spoken about revenue?"

Of course the manufacturers heard were immediately interested in protection only, the matter of revenue remaining for the determination of the committee hearing them. The official statement, published the day before the Post's publication, reported the deficit in Federal revenue for the first six months of the current fiscal year to be \$37,902,396.

This is the Post's other deliverance "Are the national revenues really deficient? The Treasury report for December shows a surplus of

\$2,000,000 for the month. This looks like a dastardly attempt to discredit in advance the new prohibitor The month of December was one of the six

months credited with the deficiency of more than The other half of the revenue news of the day is that the deficit for January a time for interest payment, is estimated at \$15,000,000. This Mugwump crank is a pe culiar case. One is confined to the alternative of regarding it as a downright fool or as straightout fraud.

As the elocutionary star of Nebraska sinks, that of Georgia rises, brighter than the noon and twinkling ineffably. From the moment that the Hon. HAL LEWIS rose to introduce, and, as it turned out, to extinguish the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN before the latter's lecture at Atlanta, the Hon. Han Lewis "held his vast audience fettered and chill." He stretched his arms and his language as he pictured the "giant who has placed his nand on the throttle of the Government and his mighty arms on the destinies of society." The giant placed his hand on his heart and looked giantlike and throttling while the Hon. Hat, Lewis told how in the campaign the giant "had caused the very continent to tremble from cean to ocean and the civilized world to pause in wonder and admiration." Here the continent trembled politely but perceptibly, and the civilized world, or at least the audience, paused in wonder and admiration, "Fellow citizens," continued the Hon, Hat Lewis, his brow expanding with his noble thoughts, his chest with his noble emotion, "fellow citizens, Athens had her DEMOSTRENES, Rome her CICERO, England her CHATHAM, but I claim for the American people the name of BRYAN, the lustre of whose name will not pale in the light of those great luminaries of the past." And then the extinguishment of the Nebraska luminary to remember that whatever Athens, Rome, and England had, Georgia had her Hat Luwis, whose name will not pale in the light of the great luminaries of the past. It was an unhappy night for the lecturer; a glorious night for Georgia and the Hon, Hat, Lewis, who is liable to place his hands on the throttle of the Government and his mighty arms on the destinies of society at any moment.

All the reports from Cuba are confirmaory of the opinion that neither WEYLER nor CLEVELAND can persuade the patriotic Cubans o lay down their arms and submit to Spain. It was almost immediately after WEYLER landed in Cuba that CLEVELAND offered his help to the Spanish Government. WEYLER has failed to crush the Cubans, and CLEVELAND has not succeeded in cajoling or betraying them.

The proposal to make Jan. 29, the birth

day of Kansas, a holiday in that State seems to receive, and deserves to receive, passionate ap proval among Kansans. On that day not only will homes be sung in honor of the sons of the Sunflower, but a contemptuous stare, bitterer than the blizzard, will be hurled at the corme rants of the East. Hurled is the proper word. and cormorants know what to expect. Our esteemed contemporary, the Topeka State Journal, prefers to fling. It says that "Kansas Day should be used to glorify our State and fling back in the faces of the Eastern detractors our defiance of their abuse and malignant misrepresentation." That is the talk.

#### " Again to the battle, ye Kansans Our hearts bid the tyrant deflauce!

But more than flinging is to enrich the hollday. "Let every flag in the State be hung out, every bell rung, every whistle blown, and every gun fired. Let Kansas make of the occasion a mid-winter Fourth of July. Public meetings should be held, and resolutions breathing of patriotism and love of our own State should be adopted." The oratory and the resolu-tions will be warm enough to make mid-winter forgotten. Not only will Kansas enjoy itself, but the expitalists of the East will tremble amid their capital, and the detractors will totter and turn pale. As the call for the mass meetings, which are to be held in every county on Kansas Day says, in moderate but firm language: "Every yelping dog has had its bark at Kansas; every cesspool of ignorance, equator, and iniquity in the East has gasped a That it is grand to have in the White curso at Kansas." And now the yelping dogs House an Executive who will endeavor to will lose their licenses and the cesspools their

The Blackbuiling of T. Suffern Tailer, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : On account the newspapers in regard to Mr. Tailer's having failed to be elected a member of the Coaching Club, we make the following statement:

At the request of a large number of the members of the Coaching Club, Mr. Tailer was asked to allow his name to be put up for election to the ciub.

Mr. Tailer was in no way desirous of doing so, and only consented after much persuasion and

rance of his election assurance of his election.

Friction having arisen in the club, Mr. Tailer
thought best to withdraw his name, but was
again persuaded more urgently and by a larger
number of members to allow his name to re-

The result of the election is a matter of much surprise and regret to a large majority of the club, and more especially to his proposer and seconder. Yours truly,
OLIVER H. P. BELMONT,
FRANCIS T. UNDERBILL.
24 EAST SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, Jan. 6.

MOSTLY MOUTHS AND TEETH.

Marine Monster that Has Nine Mouths and Teeth All Over Its System.

From the San Prancisco Examiner ASTORIA, Dec. 22.-Of all the strange fishes or animals or snakes of the sea, the strangest drifted ashore at Tillamook a few days ago. The fish, if it can be termed a fish, is the only one of its kind ever seen in the Northwest, and probably on the coast. It was found dying on the beach, having been washed up by the recent heavy storm. The cause of its death was not apparent from any wounds on the body. death struggles attracted the attention of a man walking along the beach, and he was thunderstruck to discover the cause of the commution. The fish is not unlike the octopus in general appearance, although it differs materially in the long arms. The body is the exact counterpart of an intercollegiate football, though much larger. The strangest part of this strange fish is the mouth. Unlike anything in the fish line ever heard of, the mouth, which takes up nearly one-half of the body, is provided with a beak, like that of an eagle or hawk. This beak is of bone and very hard. When extended the Jaws reach about sixteen inches, and are provided with double rows of teeth. The body, which is about eighteen inches in length, exclusive of the beak, which is five inches long, is covered with double rows of teeth. The body are the eyes, two green, blazing specks. The fish also has a tail, something like that of the beaver. The tail is provided with a keel.

The fish has eight arms, each about five feet in length. Each arm is fitted with thy teeth, set in many cup-shaped cavities. Unlike the octopus, or devilish, the Tillamook monster's arms are not provided with suckers. The teeth doubtless answer the same purpose. The arms project, four on each side of the body. At the death struggles attracted the attention of a man

arms are not provided with suckers. The teeth doubtless answer the same purpose. The arms project, four on each side of the body. At the end of each arm is a toothed mouth. The arms can be drawn nearly the whole length into the body. They are perhaps 1\sinches in diameter. When discovered the fish was stranded on some rocks near the water's edge. When approached it sent forth a red fluid from a ponch inside its body. The water became colored, and it was impossible to discern the monster. As the tide ran out the lish seemed to realize the hopelessness of its position and drew its arms nearly out of sight. It died after being out of the water for two hours, and the arms came out of the body. The fish was dragged up on the beach, but no one seemed to care to take possession of it, and it floated out to sea the next day.

## TAIGATHERING IN THE DESERT. The Narrow Escape of a Collector and His

Guard of Three Men. From the San Francisco Chronieli

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 19 .- A party of four men. consisting of David Goldbaum, tax collector of the northern district of Lower California, and three rurales named José Arias, Ignacio Crosco, and Tomas Sotomayor, have arrived at Tia Juana after a fearful experience on the desert. They were in a horrible condition a week ago when

after a fearful experience on the desert. They were in a horrible condition a week ago when they reached the mining camp of Los Picachos, on the edge of the Cocopah Desert, sixty miles east of Tia Junna.

Goldbaum Eas charge of all the tax collections in a district larger than San Diego county. He travels by mule-back, and is accompanied by three rurales to guard nim against robbery, as at times he has one mule loaded with silver.

The party had visited Yuma and the Algodones country, and collected a largea amount of taxes, and then struck westward toward La Hajada, a mountain pass leading down to the desert. The distance was eighty miles, broken by a small wateriess range of mountains with stretches of sand on either side. The supply of water ran short before they reached the water hole they were making for, and they suffered considerably. They found no water. They were in a scrious position, and there was nothing to do but strike out westward sixty miles across the sands.

One of the rurales. Solomayor, rode a swift horse, and he volunteered to go ahead as fast as possible and find water and return with it. He struck out, while the others followed slowly with their mules. They once or twice were on the point of hiding their treasure and hurrying on without it. the point of hiding their treasure and hurrying

on without it.

Notomayor, as he rode, saw a dust cloud a long distance to the north, and, making for it, discovered a party of prospectors, who gave him a couple of gallons of wate. He took some and rave a little to his horse, and then hurried back. He found Goldbaum in what was thought to be a dying condition, and the two rurales not much better. They were quickly revived, however, and the party then managed to get across to Los Picachos, where they rested for three days before starting out for Tia Juana.

#### Genuine Western Hospitality. From the Washington Evening Star.

"Talk about hospitality," remarked a brokendown actor yesterday, "the place to find it is in
the far West. The last time I was out there we
were playing. Uncle Tom's Cabin, with a real
mule. We played to fair bashess, and paid our
bills until we reached Red Bluff. There the
owner of the opera house had a piano for an orchestra, and it stood just below the stage.
When the mule came on some one in the audience got funny, and, throwing a lariat around
the neck of the animal, pulled him off the
stage. The mule and the plano got mixed
up, which ruibed the orchestra, and when
he gut away from the plane the mule kicked
down one of the toxes before he waked through
one of the stats to where the fellow with the
lariat wanted him. I had a mouth organ, with
which I went on with the orchestral accompaniment, and we closed the play with the fellow that captured the mule riding him around
the opera house.

"The manager of the thratra claimed dam.

"The manager of the thratra claimed dam. The manager of the theatre claimed dam-

ages, captured all the box receipts, and we could not get out of town. Of course we expected to walk, but I'll be blamed if the landlord didn't pack us all with our baggage in a box car, give us plenty of lunch, and send us clear to Virginia City without our paying a cent. The most hospitable fellow I ever saw."

#### Mr. Harrison's View of the Senate, From the Washington Post

"If the Hon. Benjamin Harrison had allowed the persuasion of his friends to induce him to say that he would accept the United States Senatorship, the office would have been handed him on a gold platter," said one of the best-known Republican lenders of Indiana.

"But Gen. Harrison has firmly declined to entertain the idea of coming to the Senate for one moment. He is contented with his domestic life and his haw practice, and no inducement could tempt him back to Washington, where, in the last years of his residence, he experienced such ditter affliction.

"The General said to me once that during his service in the Senate he never met but one man that was really a Senator, and that was George F. Edmunds of Vermont. All the rest were errand hoys or department messengers for their constituents. He was disgusted with the experience, and would not repeat it for any earthly consideration."

No Fear of the Wine Cap.

## From the Chicago Post.

"Harry," she said, reproachfully.
"Well?" he returned, apprehensively, for there was that in her tone that made him fear the worst. he worst.
"It is evident from your breath," she went on,
"It is evident from your breath," she went on,
"that you have been drinking."
"Well ?" he said again, for want of something better to say.
"When a mere girl," she explained regret-

"When a mere girl," she explained regret-fully. "I made a solemn vow that lips that touched wine should never touch mine."
"Oh, is that all?" he said, with evident relief.
"If you were a little more conversant with the price of things in that line and with the details of my salary you wouldn't hesitate a moment on account of that yow. But it's mighty lucky that you didn't include anything but wine in it."

### His Kindly Suggestion From Spare Moments.

An old man was breaking stones one day on a unity road in Wales when a gentleman came Sother these stones! Take them out of my way "he said,
"Where can't take them to, your Honor?"
"I don't care where; take them to hades if

"Don't you think, your Honor," said the old man, "that I'd better take 'em to heaven? They'll be less in your Honor's way there."

### A Beyonite on Business Eucouragement. From the St. Louis Benubli Those who lay great stress on the recent bank fail-

business depression make as great a mistake as was made by those who looked for an instant and strong ness revival after the electi The trouble in several of the Northwestern wrecks

was the fallure of the Hunois National, which was

prinarily due to recklessuess and carelessness. One of the banks which went into voluntary figurilation he Atlas National was brought by as -management to the condition that forced such action, The most remonable view of these failures is that the dull season caught the binks imprepared to scattler it and they suffered the consequences. Busi-

ness in general is no worse than was to be expected from existing and precedent conditions, but there is promise of a decided change for the better in the spring. The fervisi promises of politicians in October were as had at the pessionism of creakers how, but no werse. Stick to bushness and hustle. There is trade shead for the workers.

### A Liberal Education. From the Messenger, St. Albans, Vt. Whether one sarres with the position of Tun Sux

pon questions of put he moment or not, it is also intely fearinss in its treatment of men and measures, its news service clean, wholesome, and admirably edited, and its columns are entirely free from sensa tionalism. Editorially, Tay See is without a peer in American newspaperdom. It may not be true a daily reading of THE NEW YORK SUN is in itself a "liberal education," but it's a mighty help toward one.

## WHEN GROVER SHOOTS DUCKS. A New Orleans Speculator Makes Money

Now to the Stock Market, From the New Orleans Times Demo-"He odd what queer reasons men dealing in stocks will give for their buying and selling," remarked a prominent and well-known member of Change yesterday. "To give you an il-lustration: A friend of mine, who operates very heavily at times in stocks, some time age sus tained a loss of a very considerable amount of money. It happened in this way: It was during the Venezuelan imbrogilo, or at least during the period when the question was being discussed by every man who read the daily papers and the air was full of dire rumors.

Just when it seemed about time for something to drop President Cleveland went duck bunt. ing, and was reported as being very hard as work making big bags of game. Suddenly his hunt came to an end, and the day following his arrival at the national capital there appeared his message in relation to the Venezuelan ques-

his message in relation to the Venezuelan question. Well, the consequence of this message was the country began to talk of war stocks went down like a flash, and in less than twenty four hours my friend had lost \$40,000 by the depreciation.

"It was a good while after this happened that I met my operator going down town in one of the cars. He said to me: 'I see Clereland has gone duck hunting. Just watch me.' I did watch him. Before dark he had sold out nearly all of his stock ownings. A little later came Cleveland's Cuban message, spouting mild-mannered threats. Again stock went down, but my friend, by his putting of two and two together, managed to clear \$15,000, and the men who bought his stocks bit the dust.

"Now, whenever Cleveland is recorded to have gone shooting, my friend just fires up his line of defence, and if he owns stocks he quietly gets rid of them."

# A DEADLY FRENCH DURL

Forious Fight with Swords-Two Bests and One Man Killed. A fatal duel is reported from Tunis between

Capt. Servonnet of the French navy and M. Maille, a Government official. The trouble which led up to the fight has been kept a secret, and it is suspected that there is some scandal about it. Col. Rebillet and M. Moore were the seconds of Capt. Servonnet, and Messra, Delmas and Goin, lawyers, were for M. Maille. The fight was with duelling swords. The prin cipals stripped and took their positions, and immediately after the classic "Go it, gentlemen! they dashed at each other furiously, until they became absolutely exhausted, neither succeed. ing in landing any one of his numerous ing in landing any one of his numerous and deadly thrusts. At the close of the first bout their seconds gave them a breathing spell. They needed it, for each was winded. When the swords were crossed again the fight was renewed with the same energy. The seconds had some difficulty in following the extraordinary phases of fencing which were exhibited to them, but at last they thought they noticed Maille's sword reaching Servonnet in the right breast. They stopped the fight, ran up to him saying. "You are wounded."

"I don't think so. I don't feel anything."

"You are wounded."

"I don't think so. I don't feel anything."

"I don't think so. I don't feel anything."

"I don't think so. I don't feel anything."

said Caut. Servonnet. But immediately afterward the blood began to spurt from the wound in his breast. He tottered and feld dead in the arms of his seconds. The body was taken to the military hospital at Belvédère. The Prouver de la République made the usual investigation, but found that the duel was conducted in the regular way. The affair has produced a profound impression in the entire French colony. colony.

## SUNBEAMS.

-Postmaster J. W. Durham of Middleburg, Ky., nas a nine-year-old son who weighs 220 pounds. -Profiting by the failures of the many efforts that have been made in various parts of the cour try to stop the habit of spitting in public places, the Topeka Sanitary Department decided to have printed and pasted on the aldewalks small posters eading, "Hogs spit on the sidewalks; gentlemen in the gutter."

-Starting with a freak member of his herd of

thoroughbred Hereford cattle, Gen. W. W. Guthris of Atchison has established a breed of polled Herefords, now in the fifth generation. Only two of twenty-three calves dropped last season had horse. His will be the only herd of the kind in this coun -An enterprising schoolmarm of W Me., seeing a fine rooster choking to death on her way to school one morning, caught it, rus open its

crop, which was cleaned out thoroughly, sewed up the incision with silk, and put the rooster in a barrel where there was nothing to eat. Three times daily for two days she gave it medicine, and it came around all right. -A grill which J. J. Kaminer was sinking in quest for water on his place at Gadaden, S. C.,

struck, at a depth of thirty-five yards, three feet above it and below it. It was found to be wood that resumbled cypress or walut. There have been water has been struck anywhere around there. -The story is told in Maryland that ex Tax Col-

lector George W. Smith of the First district of Howard county has a petrified human body of his farm on the banks of the Patasco. It is so large that it is declared to be the body of some mem of a prehistoric giant race. It is said to be perfect, except that the head and forearms are missing even

home, near lichester. -Gov. Leedy the new Executive of Kansas, he a unique invitation to supper recently, which he accepted. It was from a small boy whom two years ago Mr. Leedy, then a Senator, had befriend ed. The youngster sold papers, but he small that the other newsboys all reached the Caritol with the evening newspapers before he could get there. The Senator saw him and asked why be let them beat him. The boy, who was out of breath, riplied that he guessed his legs weren't long enough, and the Senator said he would length on them by taking him inside the chamber, which

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. An English diver has jumped from the Forth bridge, 150 feet high, without hurting himself. A monument to Donatello the sculptor was rec unveiled in the Church of San Lorenzo at Florence in the presence of the royal family. Paris University is considering the establishment

of a degree for foreign students, especially Americans, as testimony of their work done there. Archduchess Stephanie, widow of the late Crows Prince Rudolf of Austria, sang for the first time is

public lately in the Laxenburg church near Vienna. Coquella, cadet, has just taken one of his brother's best-known parts, the father-in-law, in Argier's comedy "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," at the Comidia Française.

A sensational feat is being performed at the London Royal Aquarium, where a man is fied up in a sack soaked in kerosene, which is set on fire, and be then makes a flying leap into a tank of water Germany is to have its Soroais by the establish ment in Berlin this month of the first woman's club. All women engaged in literary, artistic, as

entific, or social work are to be admitted without

regard to rank, business, or party. An Auxerre woman has had seven children with in a year, four recently, three girls and a bay, all alive and well, and triplets less than a year ago Her name is Drouet, and she is descended from the Postmaster who stopped Louis XVI, in his fight at

Varennes. Paris manages to keep ahead of New York in to spread of variety performances. The aristocraffs church of St. Roch has just employed the Chat Netr company with other well-known artists to an entertainment to provide money for the support of

its schools. A livery old lady of 109 years named Sara Thomas provides excitement for the town of theselty, in Wales. She possesses all her faculties, had has to be locked up in her bedroom at night, as and s dangerous somnambullet. The Princess of

Wales sends her on her birthday as many anilings as she has lived years. Lille has a hundred year old woman who has not only abstatned all her life from wine, heer, and tiquor, but has also never tasted coffee. See drinks

boutton and occasionally tea. She is descended from a merchant who is still celebrated in Little as Pare Quarante Deux," having been the father of failstwo children in Louis XV.'s time. Disapproval may still be expressed by Paris suff-

ences. At a recent Coloune concert, after the performance of a piece by a new French counts some people in the gallery hissed; others tries drown them by applauding, and the two parties becan to call each other names. A policeman appeared and removed one of the hissers, when the whole gallery arose and making commo raised such a disturbance that the concert could proceed till M. Column addressed the audience and after stating that the man had a perfect right to hiss directed him to be taken back to his seek